plants containing similar series of colors. It is inferred that crosses between white-flowered plants should result not infrequently in progenies of all purple-flowered offspring, or of purple and white in the ratios 1:1, 3:5, or 1:3; but as yet these results have not been found.—J. M. C.

Jurassic flora of Normandy.—LIGNIER[31] has added a number of new species to the rich jurassic flora of Normandy, that are suggestive of relationships concerning which real knowledge is very much desired. The Filicales are represented by species of *Lomatopteris* and *Linopteris*, and the Equisetales by a species of *Equisetites*. The cycadean forms, however, are of chief interest and abundance, and it would be a great gain to know definitely what the numerous species of *Zamites* and *Otozamites* represent. The conifers are represented by species of *Brachyphyllum*, *Pachyphyllum*, and *Conites*.

The memoir is undated, but its reception in March 1910 suggests recent publication.—J. M. C.

Apospory and apogamy in Trichomanes.—GEORGEVITCH[32] has investigated *Trichomanes Kaulfussii*, whose apospory and gemma production was described by BOWER in 1894. The branching filamentous prothallium bears sterigmata (singly or in tufts), at the ends of each of which is balanced a gemma. The development of prothallia from these gemmae is described in detail, and antheridia were observed developing directly upon the gemmae, sometimes associated with a prothallium on the same gemma. This transition from sporophyte to gametophyte is accompanied by no reduction in the number of chromosomes. Counts were made in both generations and at different stages of mitosis, and always approximated 80.—J. M. C.

Parasitic fungi of Wisconsin.—In 1884 TRELEASE published a list of the parasitic fungi of Wisconsin, and supplementary lists were issued by DAVIS in 1893, 1897, and 1903. Now a fourth supplementary list has appeared.[33] It contains a list of 76 forms occurring on hosts not previously recorded; and 113 forms not reported heretofore from the state. The latter list includes 9 new species and varieties in the following genera: *Ascochyta*, *Cercospora*, *Cylindrosporium* (2), *Gloeosporium*, *Phyllosticta* (2), *Ramularia*, and *Septoria*. This record in reference to 189 forms indicates what interest and persistence can do for any area.—J. M. C.

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[31] LIGNIER, OCTAVE, Végétaux fossiles de Normandie. VI. Flore jurassique de Mamers (Sarthe). Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie **24**: pp. 48. *pls. 2. figs. 7.* (Undated.)

[32] GEORGEVITCH, PETER, Preliminary note on apospory and apogamy in *Trichomanes Kaulfussii* Hk. et Grew. Annals of Botany **24**:233, 234. *figs. 7.* 1910.

[33] DAVIS. J. J., Fourth supplementary list of parasitic fungi of Wisconsin. Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. **16**:739–772. 1909.